

Owl

Fabrics from Most Used to Least

	#1, used 32x, fabric 6-8 in		#2, used 22x, fabric 6 in
	#3, used 15x, fabric 4-6 in		#10, used 12x, fabric 4 in
	#4, used 16x, fabric 4-6 in		#11, used 7x, fabric 4 in
	#5, used 24x, fabric 4-6 in		#12, used 9x, fabric 4 in
	#6, used 21x, fabric 4-6 in		#13, used 15x, fabric 4 in
	#7, used 17x, fabric 4-6 in		#14, used 4x, fabric 4 in
	#8, used 15x, fabric 4 in		#15, used 2x, fabric 2 in Iris of the eye
	#9, used 11x, fabric 4 in		

Same fabrics in order light to dark as best as possible, listing the warmer browns, then cool-browns.

#6,	#1	#3	#2	#4	#8	#5,	#11	#15	#12	#7	#9	#10	#13	#14
														

If you are going to reduce the number of colors, use this chart to combine pairs but then check to make sure you are not losing definition around the eyes or between the head and the background. Also make sure large blocks of background don't end up as a single color.

Peggy Aare's paper piecing tips for the Owl Triangle pattern.

- The pattern comes with color suggestions and estimated fabric requirements based on inches per width-of-fabric (ie 4" x 42") as well as line drawings. The pattern is monochromatic except for a slight green hue in the eyes. Feel free to reduce the number to simplify your fabric needs... or use your stash.. or simply slightly rotate your fabrics 90 degrees which will give you a small variation in color. Having ombre fabric on hand is also a great solution but you will want more variety in hues than just a single shade ombre.
- Your free motion quilting will actually define much of the design... either emphasizing them or melting them together.
- The pattern prints out on fifteen 8x11 sheets, plus an additional column "D" so the details of the eye that falls in that column do not fall where you have to join 8x11 sheets. Rather than give you 100 separate paper triangle patterns with 1/4" seams, the pattern is given "assembled" without seam allowances. The inner most triangles are the most detailed.. You have to assemble triangular units before sewing them into columns.
- Familiarize yourself with one-page line drawing to see that you can assemble the triangles units as larger and larger triangles, or as vertical columns, or as diagonal columns. The alphabetic names give you a column and row designation, but in this pattern are only suggestions since once you may choose any number of ways to assemble the quilt.
- You may also print the pattern twice: once to cut into alphabetic blocks, and the second time for the long strip assemblies.

I prefer the folded freezer paper method:

- Print the pattern onto the paper side of 8x11 freezer paper. The pattern is already set to print in reverse, giving you the mirror image you need to be working on the back side of the fabric.
- Scribble some pencil lines across the entire pattern to help you align the pieces again for re-assembly.
- Cut out the triangles that have internal seams, score and pre-fold the freezer paper on all seam lines, folding across the entire block even if the seam does not continue the full distance.
- Iron the paper to the back side of the fabric patch for BBA (for example) making sure there is at LEAST 1/4" extra all around for the seam allowance.
- Fold back the paper at the seam line between BBA and BBB . With the paper on top, position an over-sized fabric patch for BBB underneath and face-to-face with the BBA patch.
- Seam tight against the folded edge of the freezer paper, but not through it, though you may end up punching the paper by mistake once in a while. Fold open the freezer paper and the newly assembled patch and check to see you have it they way you want. Trim 1/4" from that seam line
- Fold open both fabric and paper. Iron flat. You will find that the seam you just made lies perfectly under the printed seam line.
- Fold back the freezer paper paper for the next seam with B3. When you place your newest patch and are adjusting its angle, you can tell if you will have enough coverage if you hold the mess up to the light. The new patch must cover the bent freezer paper and have enough overage for seam allowances.

Continue for each pieced triangle, setting them aside to assemble later into strips. At the time of assembling the strips, you might want to print another full sized freezer paper pattern and cut it into columns and proceed with the folded freezer paper technique again flip-folding your way down the column.

You can also choose to align the alphabetic blocks by sticking a pin straight through at your pencil lines.

This photo-tutorial link will help with the folded freezer paper method I really like best:

<https://wisconsinquilting.wordpress.com/2014/10/20/freezer-paper-piecing-tutorial/>

As always, I'm glad to work with you through the process.. Just email me at PaperPiecingHeartland@gmail.com

Cheers, Peggy Aare

Great Horned Owl

Peggy Aare

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website WisconsinQuilting.wordpress.com



Below is a comparison of the owl's color palette to the Kaufman Kona cotton collection. The owl will need more medium browns than available in Kona. When choosing your colors, it's important for the eye pupils to contrast with the iris but many of the other shades of brown can be a more random mix of tones.

The owl center is 32" x 28". To make a 60" quilt add these borders:

1/2" (cut 1") around the owl

1-1/2" (cut at 2")

Rectangles 3-1/8" x 4-1/2" (or to suit)

5" (cut at 5-1/2")

Triangle band, same as owl piecing triangles.

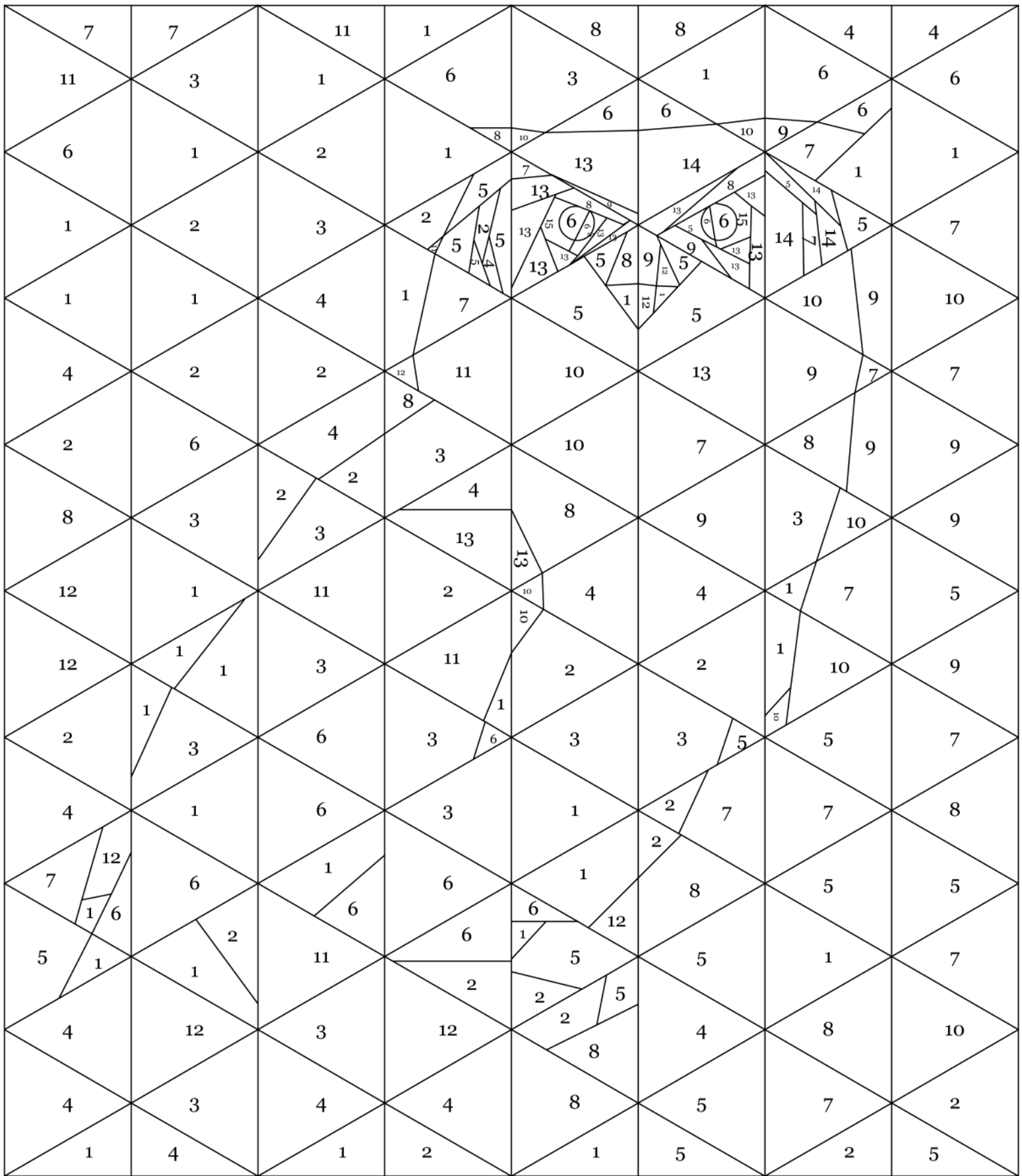
2" (cut at 2-1/2")

1" (cut at 1-1/2")

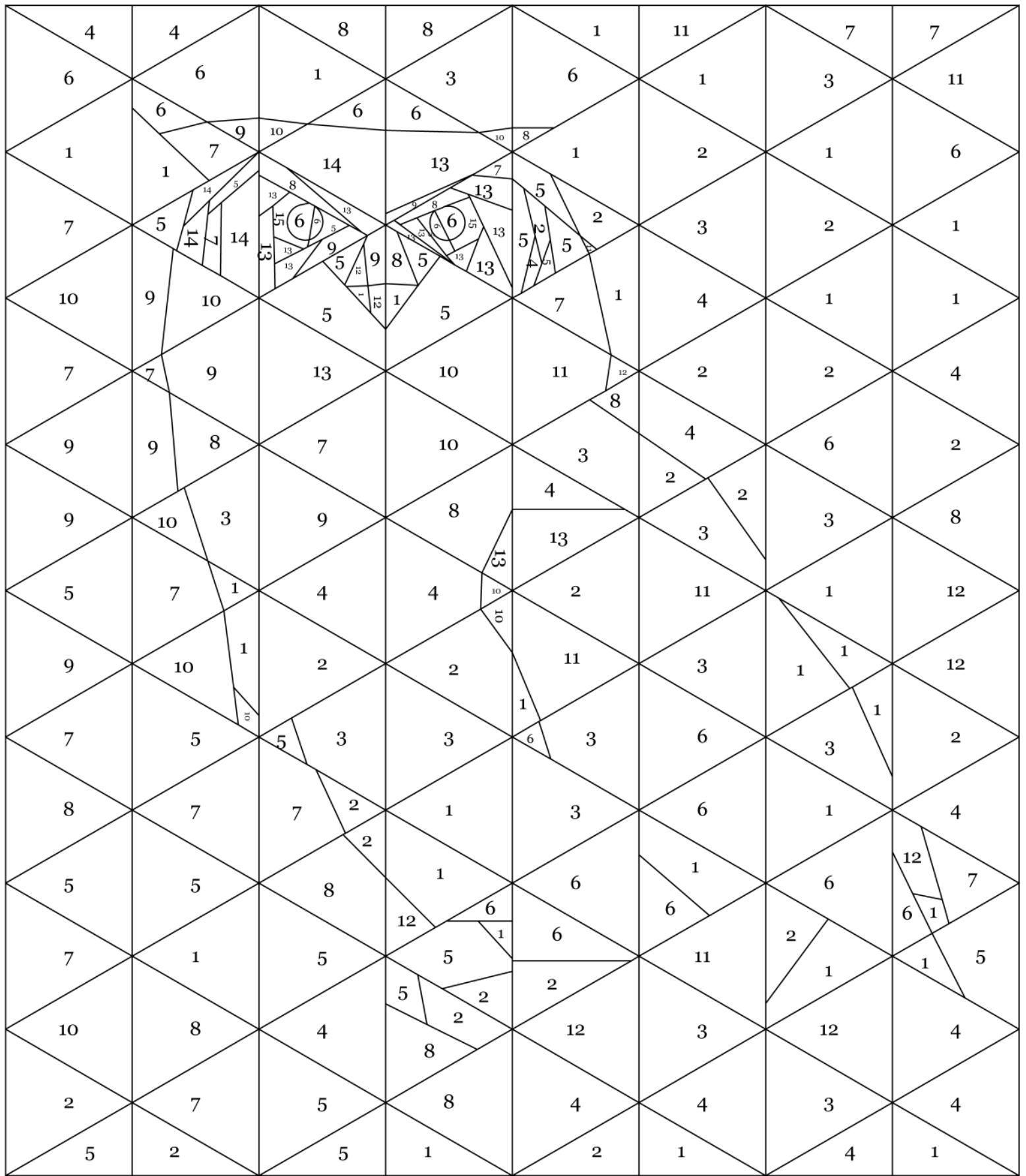
Owl Palette



Kona Browns



Owl



Owl

Peggy Aare's paper piecing tips.

- The patterns come with color suggestions and estimated fabric requirements based on inches per width-of-fabric (ie 4" x 42") as well as line drawings.
- The full-sized line drawing prints on 8x11 sheets.

I prefer the folded freezer paper method:

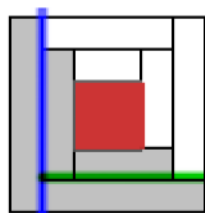
- Print the pattern onto the paper side of 8x11 freezer paper. The pattern is already set to print in reverse, giving you the mirror image you need to be working on the back side of the fabric.
- Make some loopy pencil lines across the entire pattern to help you align the pieces again for re-assembly.
- Cut on the seam lines around each of the alphabetic blocks. Take the Bs for instance, score and pre-fold the freezer paper on all seam lines, folding across the entire block even if the seam does not continue the full distance.
- Iron the paper to the back side of the fabric patch for B1 making sure there is at LEAST 1/4" extra all around for the seam allowance. Use larger patches and trim afterwards. It saves time.
- Fold back the paper at the seam line between B1 and B2. With the paper on top, position an over-sized fabric patch for B2 underneath and face-to-face with the B1 patch.
- Seam tight against the folded edge of the freezer paper, but not through it, though you may end up punching the paper by mistake once in a while. Fold open the freezer paper and the newly assembled patch and check to see you have it the way you want. Trim 1/4" from that seam line.
- Fold open both fabric and paper. Iron flat. You will find that the seam you just made lies perfectly under the printed seam line.
- Fold back the freezer paper paper for the next seam with B3. When you place your newest patch and are adjusting its angle, you can tell if you will have enough coverage if you hold the mess up to the light. The new patch must cover the bent freezer paper and have enough overage for seam allowances.

Continue for each alphabetic block, setting them aside to assemble later into larger blocks. At the time of assembling the bigger units, you might want to print another full sized freezer paper pattern and cut it into the larger units and proceed with the folded freezer paper technique again but using the larger assembled blocks.

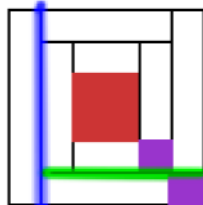
Or you can align the alphabetic blocks by sticking a pin straight through at your pencil lines.

This photo-tutorial link will help with the folded freezer paper method:

<https://wisconsinquilting.wordpress.com/2014/10/20/freezer-paper-piecing-tutorial/>



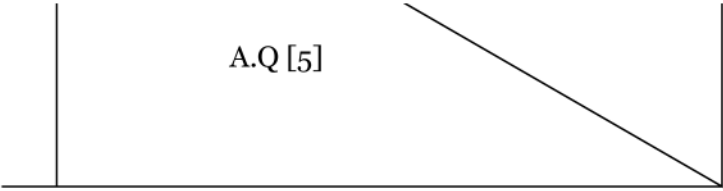
If you need to deconstruct the pattern into the sub-blocks without using the exploded illustration as a guide, here's the technique: The LAST assembly seam will be the one that runs all the way across the project. (The blue line on this illustration) In your imagination, remove that section defined by the blue seam. The next-to-last seam will, again, run all the way across the project (Green line) You can work your way backwards till you find that you start with the red square.



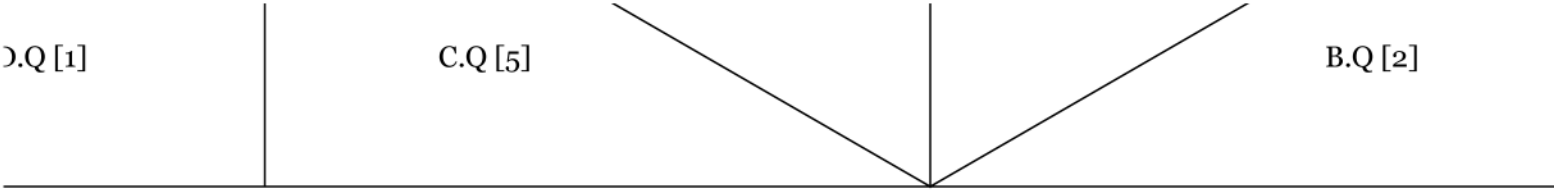
But if the block is more complicated, you must make some sub-assemblies.. in this example, you must join the purple squares to the strips before you can assemble the log cabin as usual. The same with paper piecing: you will need to make a series of assemblies, sewing the units into larger and larger blocks till the final seam puts it all together.

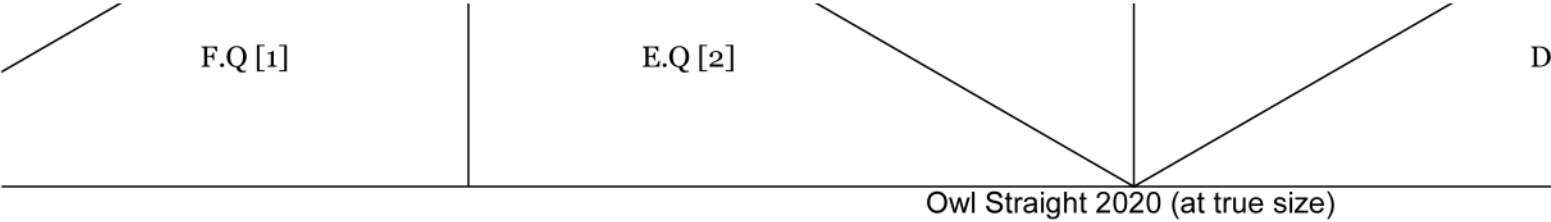
As always, I'm glad to work with you through the process.. Just email me at PaperPiecingHeartland@gmail.com

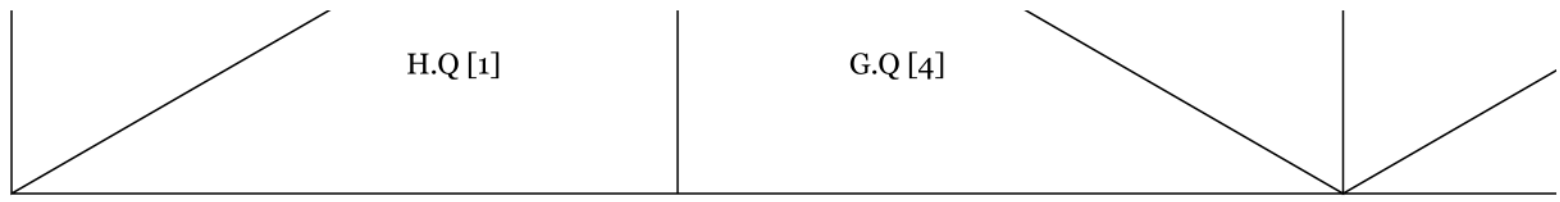
Cheers, Peggy Aare

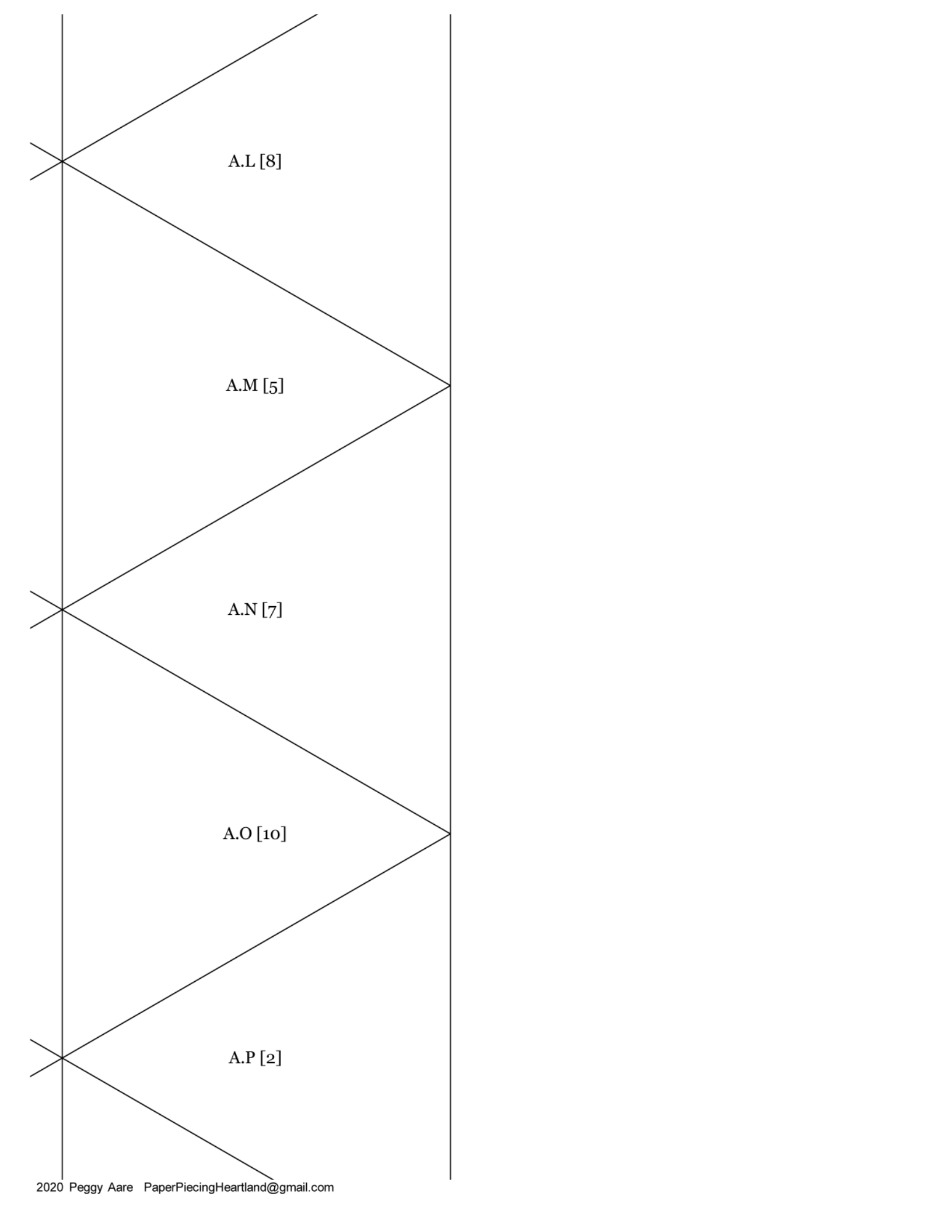


A.Q[5]









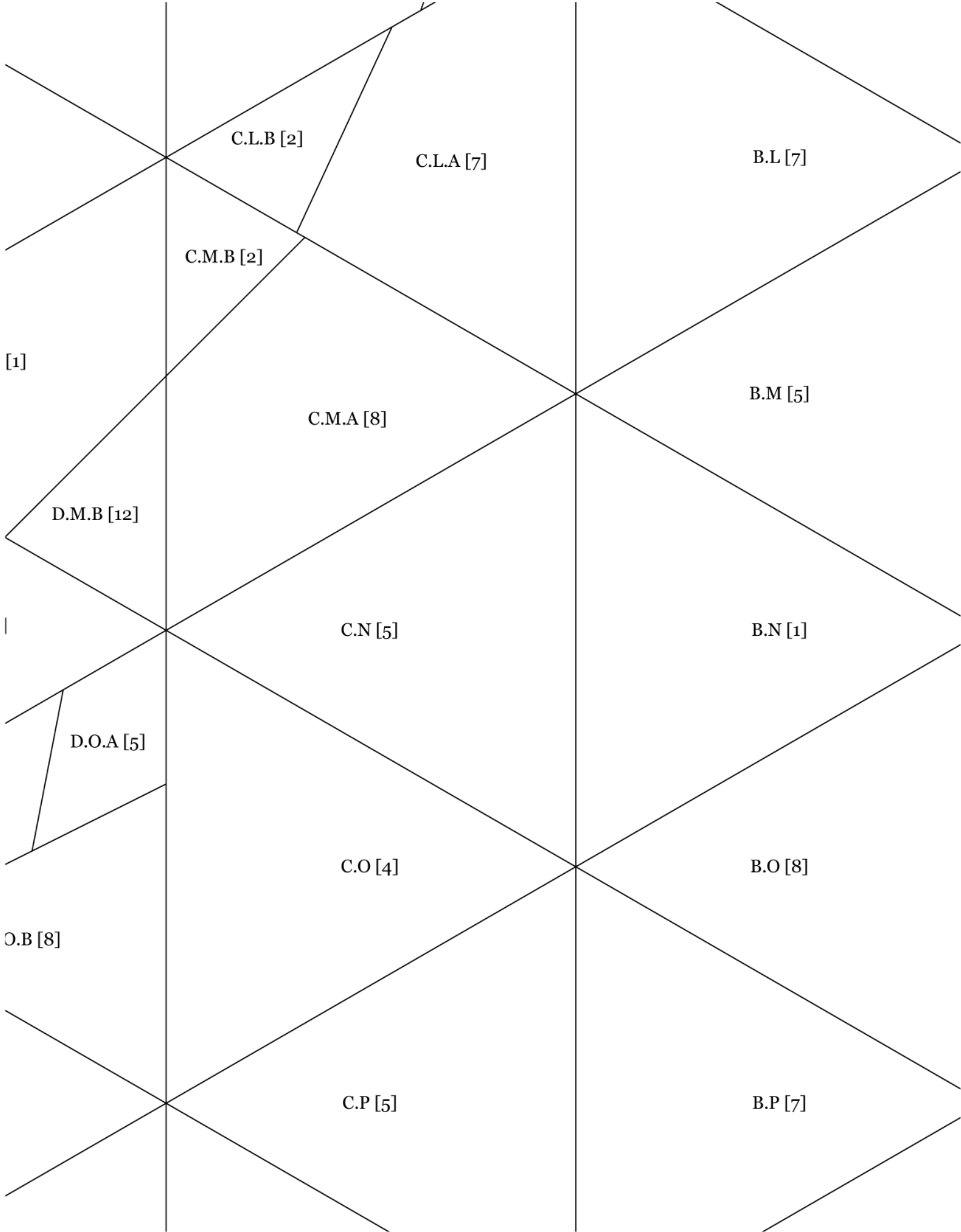
A.L [8]

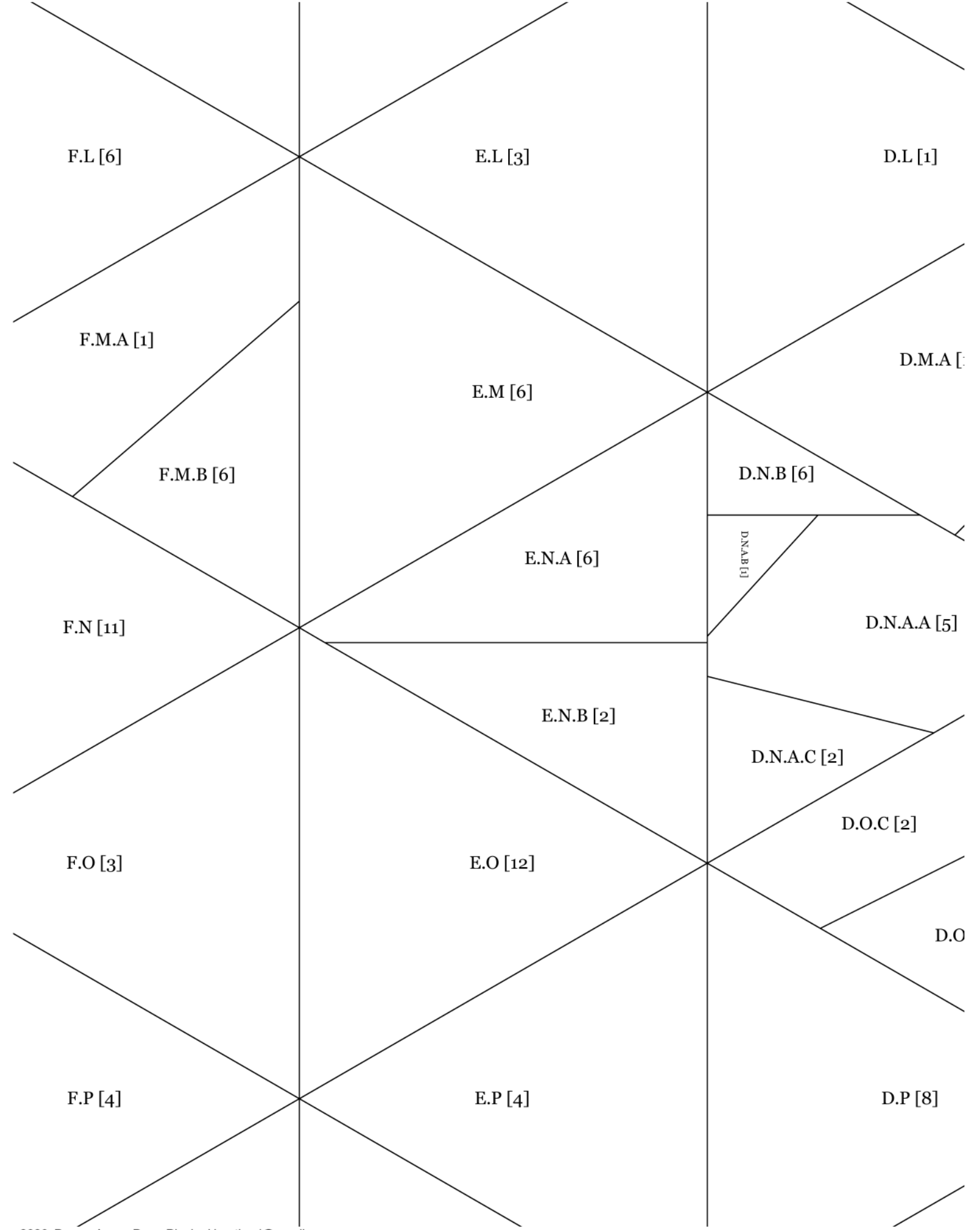
A.M [5]

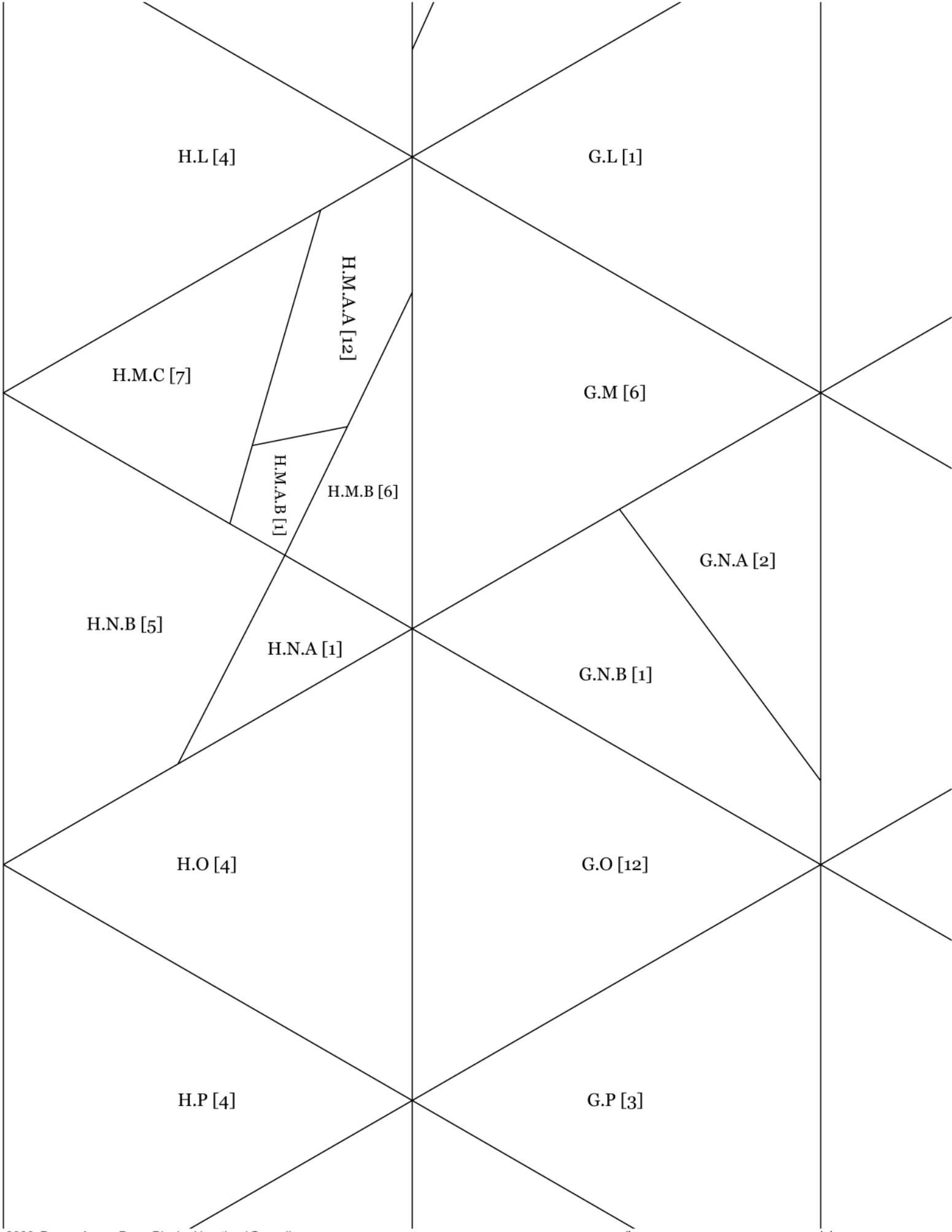
A.N [7]

A.O [10]

A.P [2]









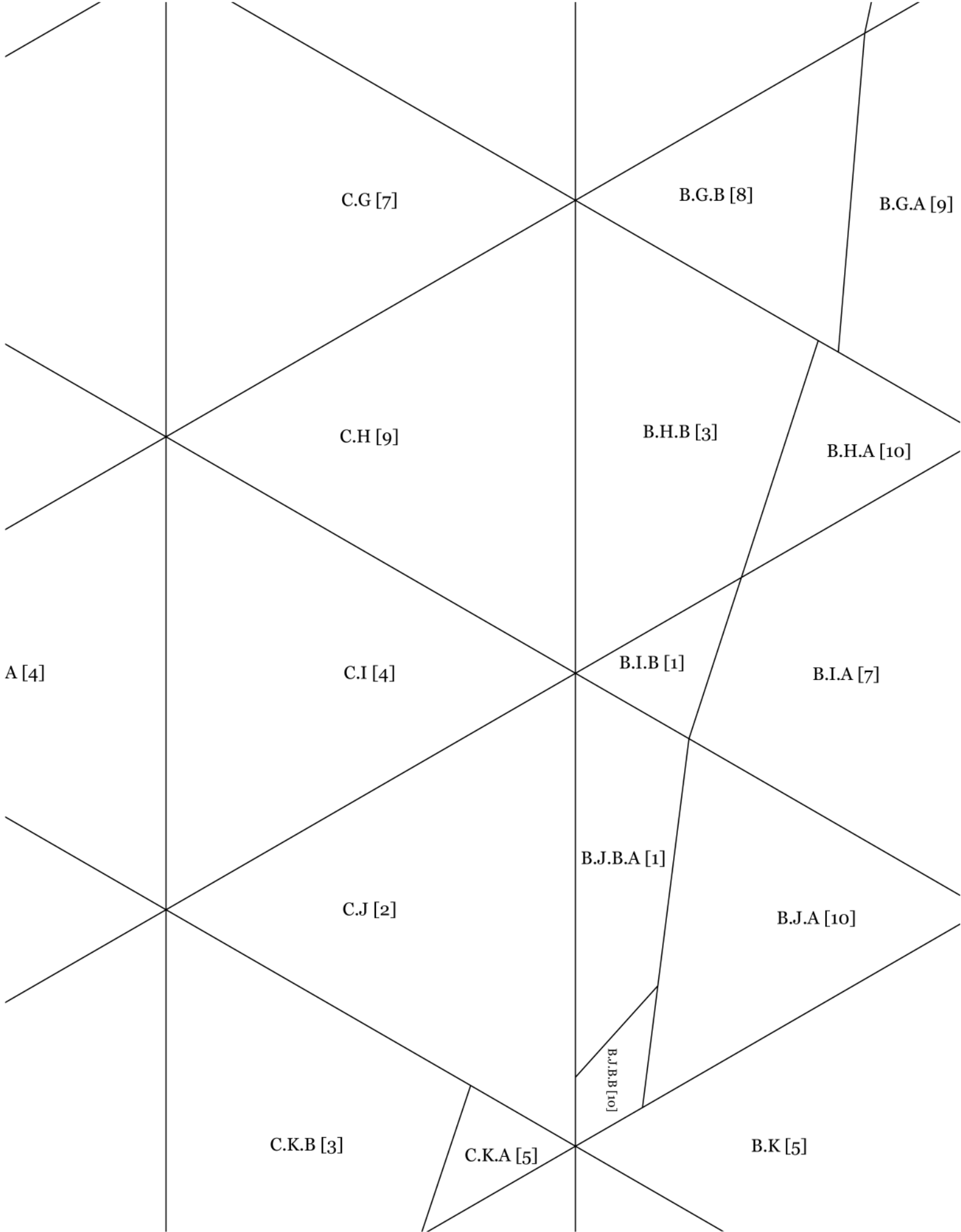
A.G [9]

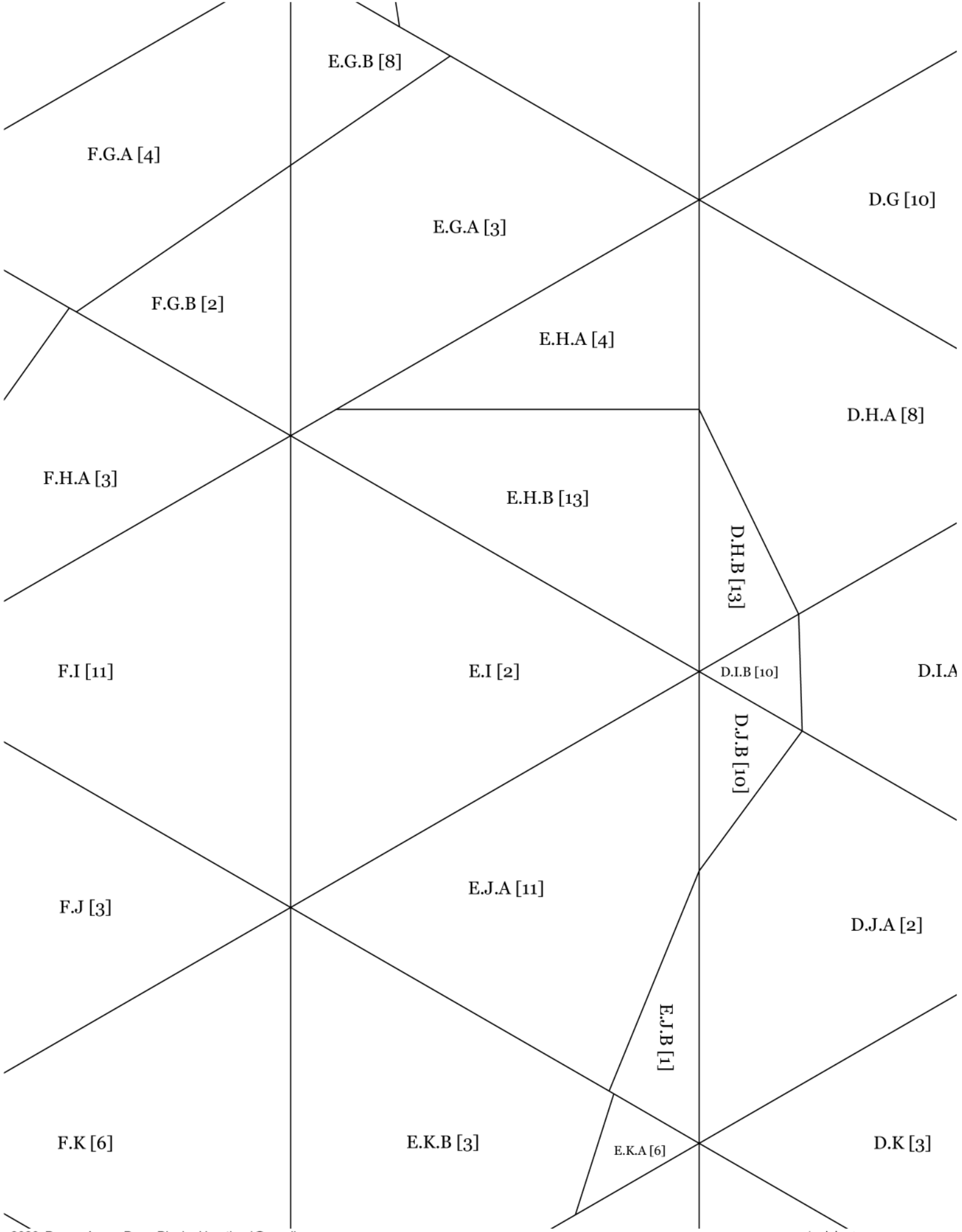
A.H [9]

A.I [5]

A.J [9]

A.K [7]





H.G [2]

G.G [6]

F.H.B [2]

H.H [8]

G.H [3]

H.I [12]

G.I [1]

H.J [12]

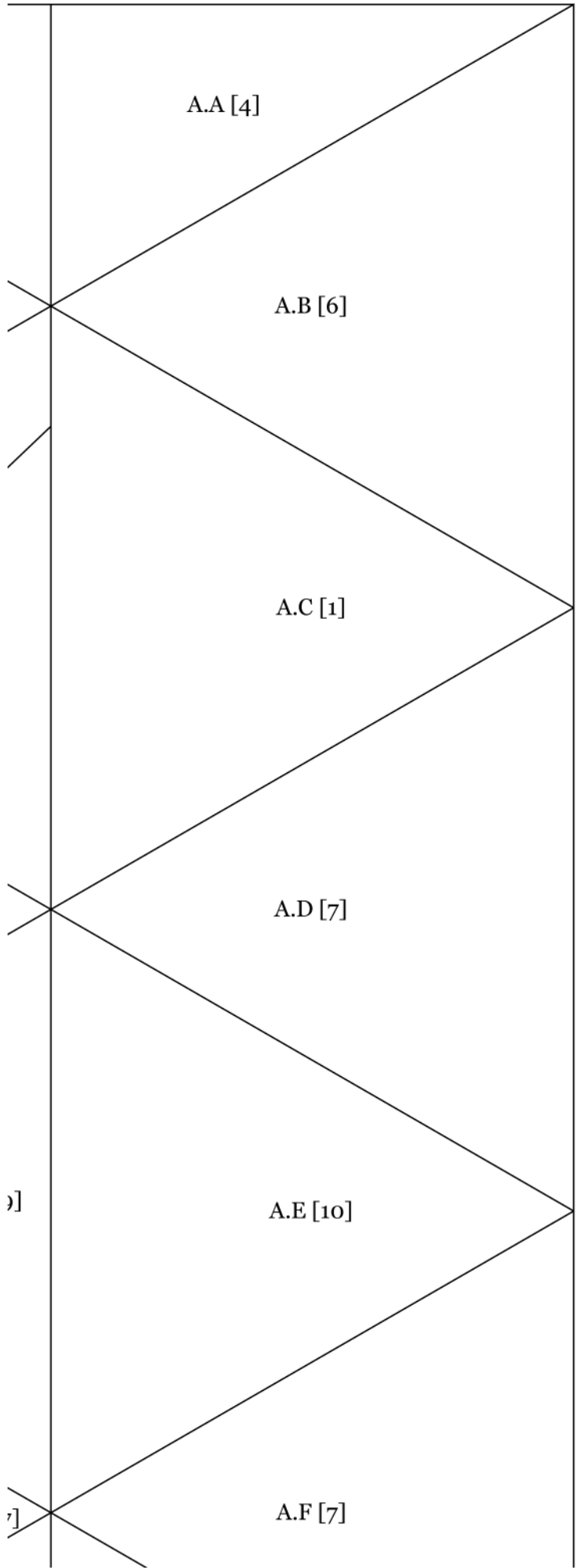
G.J.B [1]

G.J.A [1]

G.K.B [1]

H.K [2]

G.K.A [3]



A.A [4]

A.B [6]

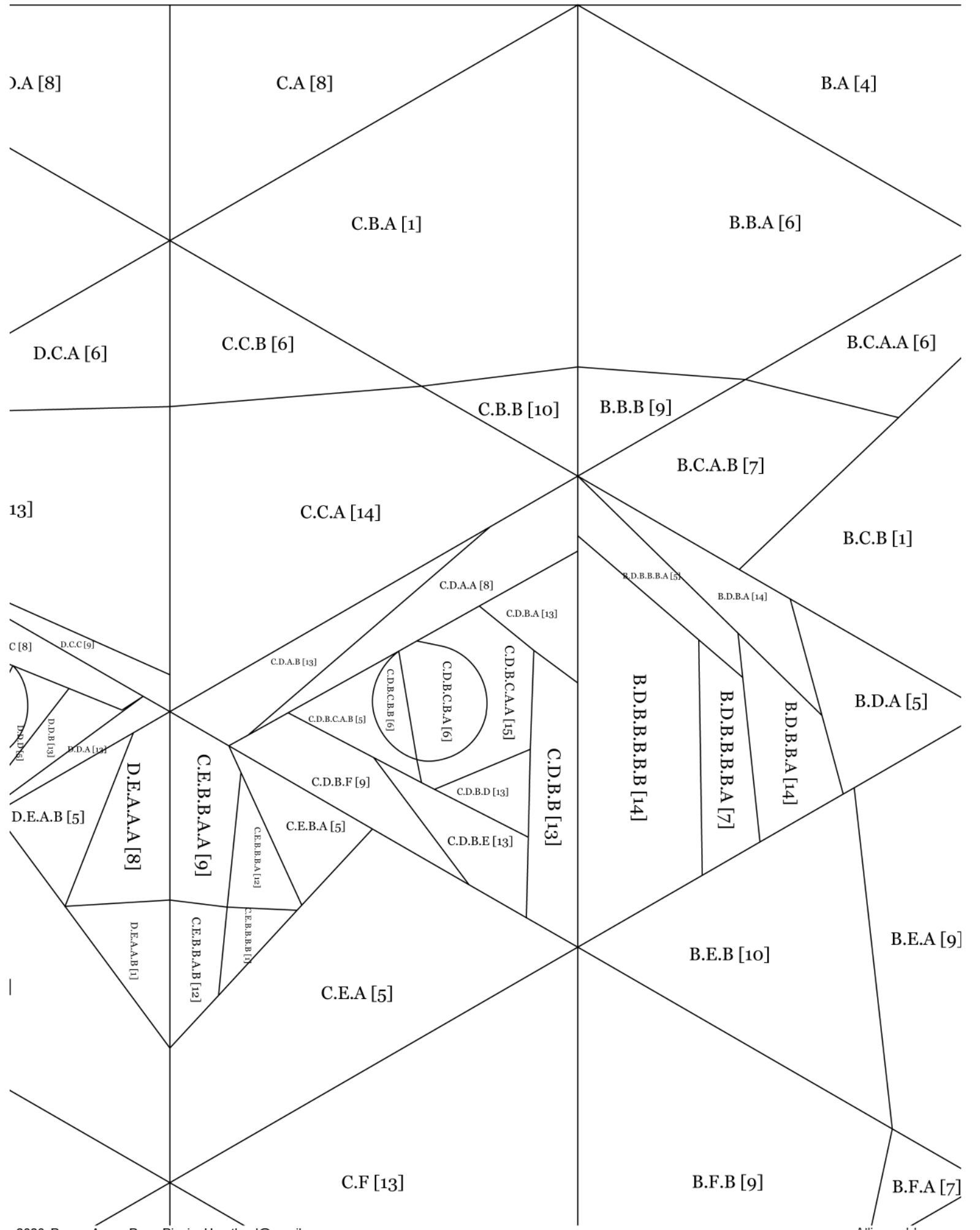
A.C [1]

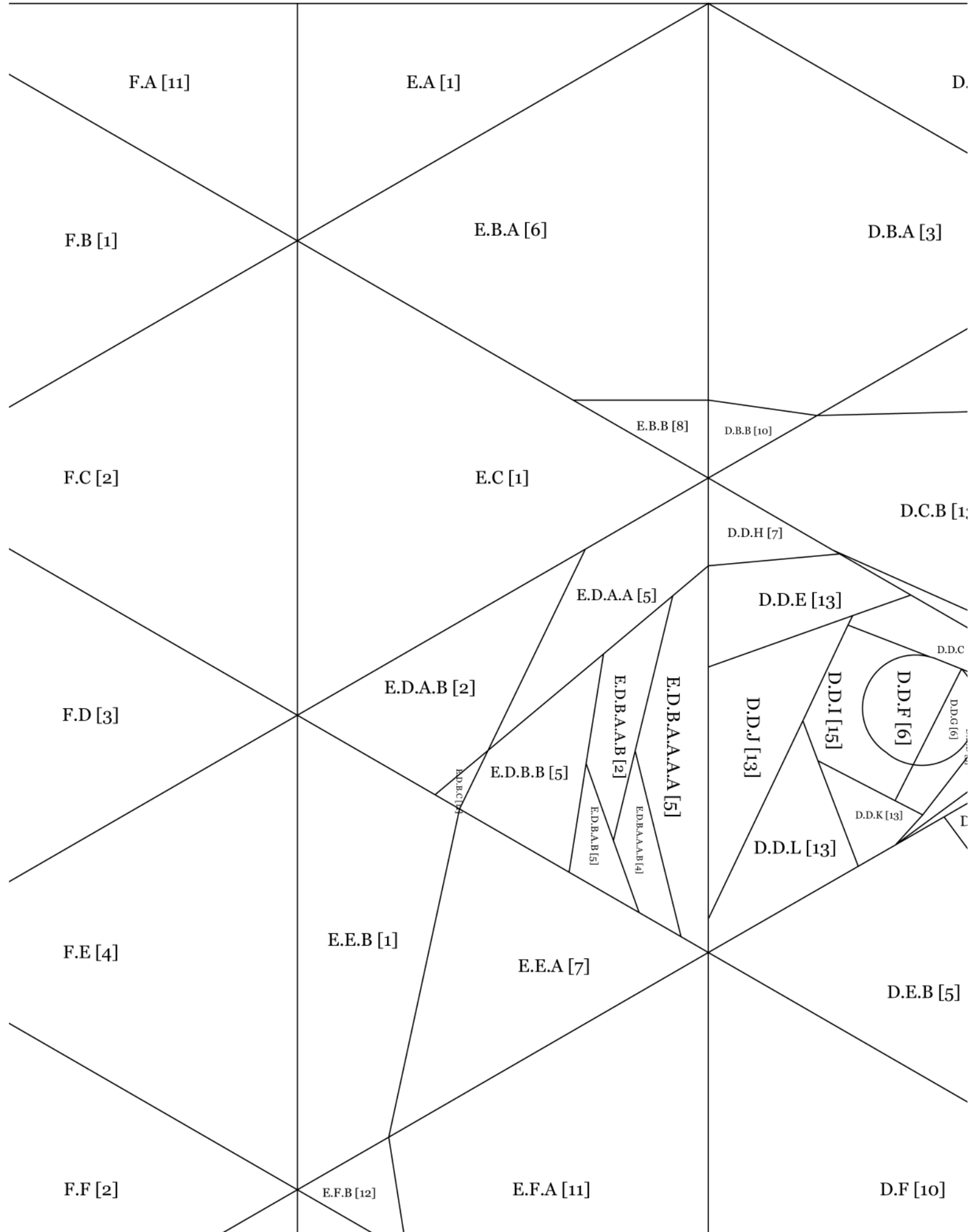
A.D [7]

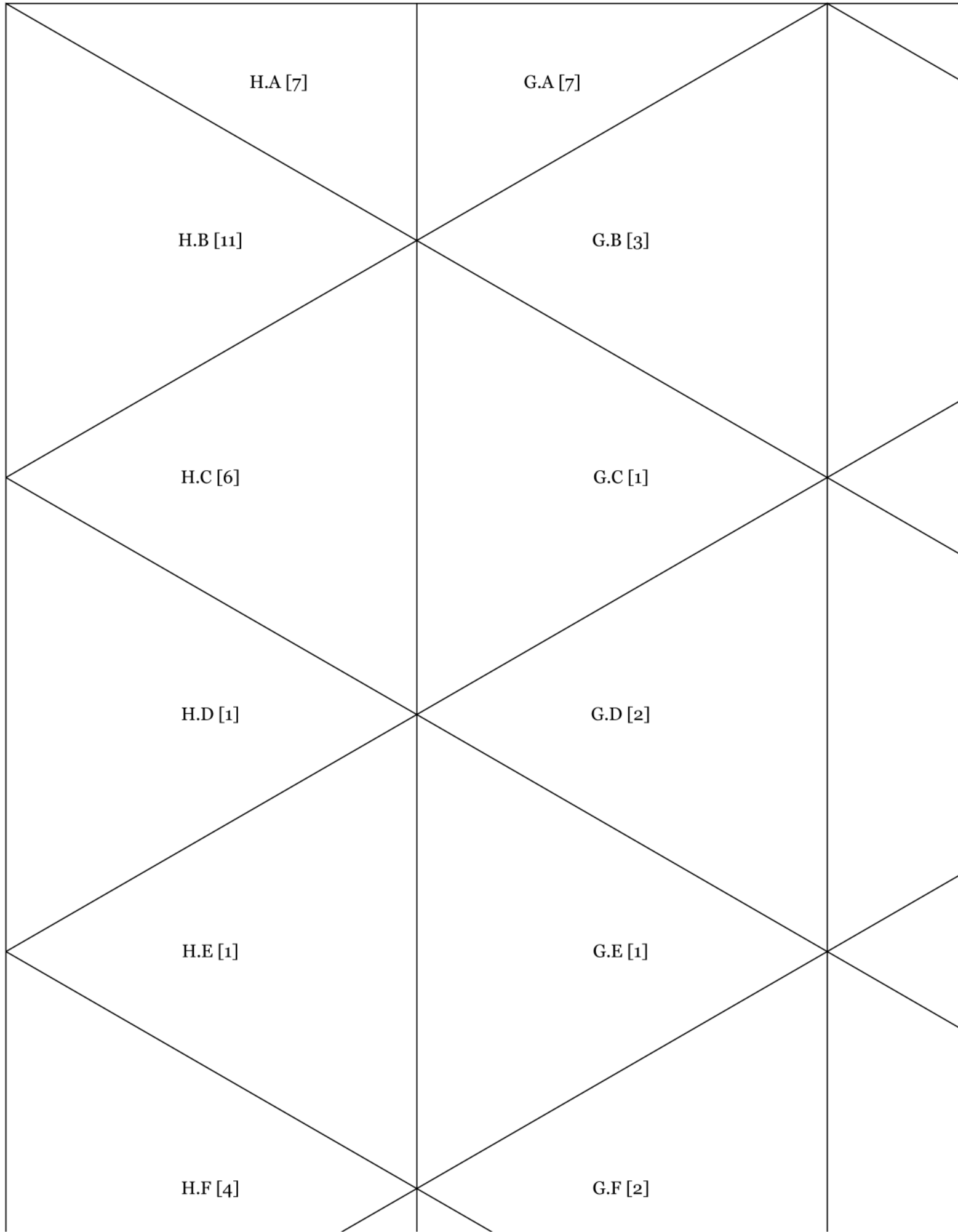
A.E [10]

A.F [7]

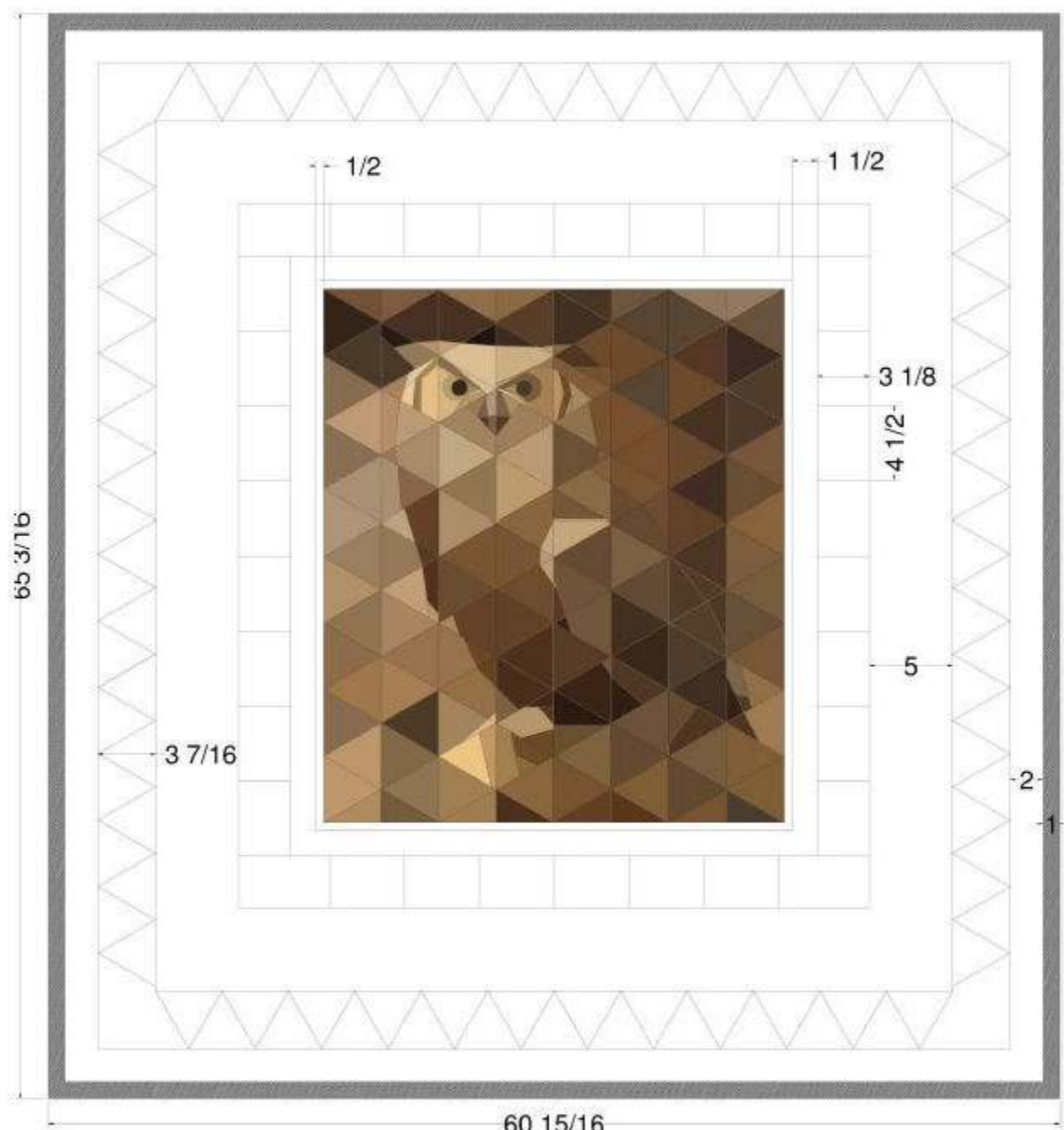
7]











Suggested quilt layout

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Peggy Aare

